net true and we cannot comprehend all the features In the mean time the oligarchy are striving is presents.

it presents.

In the mean time the eligarchy are striving to thrust the Lecompton-Calhoun villamy down the throats of the people. The latest intelligence we have from Washington makes this appear once more as probable, and again touches the public pulse. For fear of an immediate admission, the eyes of all once more turn to the old people's government under the Tspeka Constitution and to see that it is efficient. That government is, as a general thing, efficient. That government is, as a general thing, in the hands of those who will be true to it and such emergency. Their position is ticklish, but such emergency. Their position is ticklish, but such emergency in the first responsibilities. By common consent the Free-State party will go into this new convention movement, in hope of reuniting the party. It is their duty, even while this is done, to stand by the old State Government, still to work and agrifice for it, even though met by the gibes of demagogues. To keep the old banner fluttering demagogues. To keep the old banner fluttering aloft until a new one shall be raised; then to let that old flag of the Topeka Constitution go amid the sacred relics of the past, and then drop in the great sea of ruined hopes. It it be thus to perish, it is fitting that its last act should be one of abdication—the government of to-day for that of yesterday; not asked by the majority, but this sacrafice conceded by them to the minority for the sake of unity and freedom. If, however, the Gov-ernment desires that the Topeka State Government should be the hving, acting Government, let them adunt Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution before the people have time to rally round another.

FROM ALBANY. "

ELECTION OF SPEAKER-HOW IT WAS DONE.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

ALBANY, Feb. 1, 1858, The election of Alvord Speaker and Wilson Clerk se a triumph of the canal contractors and the cormorant lobby. This combination, headed by Jaycox, the newly-elected Canal Commissioner, and the candidate of the canal contractors last Fall, aided by Wright, Denniston, Baldwin & Co., the most greedy, and un-Denniston, Baldwin & Co., the most greedy-and unscrupulous depleters of the Treasury to be found between Lake Erie and Long I liand, engineered the
machinery, negotiated all the bargains, advanced all
the money and paid all the bills. One of the parties
engaged in this game of bribery and corruption estimates the expense of "running the machine" as high
as \$7,600. It is well understood here that the Amerieans who voted to make Alvord Speaker received
more than a few petty offices for their friends, and
I learn that an effort will be made by some of the
Republican members to bring the matter before the

more than a few petty offices for their friends, and I learn that an effort will be made by some of the Republican members to bring the matter before the Heuse for investigation. If this is done you may expect to her of a stampede among the buzzards which have been feasing on the dead careas of the American party at the capital.

The game of the contractors to secure the organization of the House was a bold one—desperate men play desperate games when a big stake is to be won. They risked their "pile," and swept the board. Alvord is in the hands of these bold, bad men. He is their creature; they nominated him by frand, and elected him through the power of money and pledges, which they apparently intended to violate. They have so far made his appointments, and will make his Committees. The banks in New-York have had intimationathat for a consideration the Bank Committee would be made to their order. Negotiations were opened and satisfactory arrangements agreed upon. Bunks always pay liberally, and this corrupt eathal expect to realize a large dividend from the moneyed institutions on the investment made to secure Alvord's election. It is though by one of the gang that they will be able to make the banks pay all it cost to corrupt the American members.

"This is but the beginning of the end." These men.

to make the banks pay all it cost to corrupt the American members.

"This is but the beginning of the end." These men have established a legislative toll-gate, and intend to make parties having business before the Legislature pay a share of the dividends they expect to realize for the seventhousand dollars invested on the election of Alvordas Speaker. Negotiations have been opened also with some of the Wail street brokers to protect their interests here at Albany. One of the party visited New-York on Saturday last, and it is whispered that the terms were made satisfactory.

You may look for more schemes of plunder during this ression than were ever before seen inside of the Capitol. All sorts of black mail devices are concorted to bleed banks, insurance and gas companies. Han-

Capitel. All sorts of black mail devices are concocted to bleed banks, insurance and gas companies. Hanford of Brooklyn wants a Committee, with power to send for persons and papers, to investigate the affairs of the Gas Company of that city. This means nothing more or less than an invitation for the President of the Gas Company to call and see Mr. Hanford. This is an old trick of the gentleman from Kings. Mr. Lynch of your city has given notice that he desires a private interview with the pawnbrokers. The Hebrew children of Chatham street will "make a note."

The Newshey's and Clark's appointments have given

dren of Chatham street will "make a note."

The Speaker's and Clerk's appointments have given rise to bad feeling. It was not expected they would give estire satisfaction. Where there are two or three hundred hungry applicants, and a dozen or afteen places to be disposed of, we might well look for specimens of tall swearing among the disappointed. "Our army swore terribly in Flanders," and so did the army in parenit of the "flesh-pots" at the Capitol. Nine out of ten of these hungry expectants belonged to the American party. The Clerk, to gratify the rapacity of these commorants, has put the statute of 1853 at defiance. According to the law passed that year, he is only entitled to four subordinates. He has made six. This is but a specimen of the reform we are to have from this Democratic and American alliance. Among the subordinates of the Clerk is the notorious "Border-Ruffian," E. O. Perrin, who only a short time since disappeared mysteriously from Kansas. have from this Democratic and American alliance. Among the subordinates of the Clerk is the notorious "Border-Rufflan," E. O. Perrin, who only a short time since disappeared mysteriously from Kansas. Lake another distinguished patriot, "He left that country for the country's good." He turns up here at Albany now. "Where the carrion is there the crows will be." I hope the Republican members of the House will meet this innovation at the threshold—this bold defiance of law—this barefaced attempt to create another leak in the State Treasury. I call apon Mr. Barnes te give notice to the House that the Republicans will not vote to pay officers who are pensioned on the Assembly against law, and only to carry out a corrupt bargain between two profligate factious.

The Standing Committees of the House have disappeared the hopes of several of the members from New-York who expected to have had "a good thing of it" this winter. Moore was indignant because he was not at the head of the Committee on Cities and Villages. He would have been able to pay his expenses in that position. Seeley looks upon Alvord as the "d—deat h—r he ever did see." Jeremiah gricos inwardly, but suppresses his sobs. Dayton of Kings is "nursing his wrath." Some of these gentlemea promise to tread on the Speaker's corns before the session is over. Chatfield avers that he'll make Alvord squeal like a pig under a gate.

The appointment of State Auditor is still in the shell. It is likely it may be hatched out this week. There was considerable feeling among gentlemen from the rural districts at the meeting of the Legislature in favor of retaining Mr. Benton, but the conduct of the Americans in regard to the organization of the House has changed the current and dispelled the hopes of

Americans in regard to the organization of the House has changed the current and dispelled the hopes of the present incumbent. Ten of the sixteen Republihas changed the current and dispensed the present incumbent. Ten of the sixteen Republican Senators signed a strong recommendation to the Governor asking that Mr. Benton be retained. Several of the gentiemen would be glad to vote for the expunging rule just now. Governor King inclines to Gen. Leavenworth of Syracuse. There is a strong pressure in favor of ex-Senator Beach of Cayuga. Gov. Seward has written a letter warmly urging for the place. A day or two will tell the story. Rio.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

From Our Own Reporter. SENATE ALBANY, Feb. 6, 1858.

Mr. AMES gave notice of the following bill this

Mr. AMES gave notice of the following bill this morning:

Ax Act relating to warehousemen, wharfingers and other persons, and to prevent frauds.

Section 1. No warehouseman, wharfingers and other person shall issue any receipt or other vancher for any goods, wares, merchandise, grain or other produce or commodity, to any person or persons purporting to be the owner or owners thereof, unless each goods, wares, merchandise or other produce or community shall have been bons fair ecceived into store by such warehouseman, are wharfinger, or other person, and shall be in store and under his control at the time of feating such receipt.

Sec. 2. No warehouseman, wharfinger or other person shall sent any receipt or other roadned and, or other includedness, wales such goods, waves, merchandise, grain or other produce or commodity shall be, at the time of issuing such receipt, the property of work warehouseman or wharfinger or other produce or commodity shall be, at the time of issuing such receipt, the property of work warehouseman, wharfinger or other produce or some shall be in store and under his control at the time of heating such weight or other produce or warpinger or other person, shall besse any second receipt for any goods, waret, merchandise, grain or other produce or commodity, while ady former receipt for any such goods or chattele as attributed, or any part thereof, shall be untstanding and uncanciled.

Sec. 4. No warehouseman, wharfinger or other person shall sent or nous bet, slip it shanfer, or it may unabser remove beyond his immediate control any goods. merchandise, grain or other produce or commodity for which a receipt shall have been given as sorreadd, without the written assent of the person or person who

sforesaid, without the written ascent of the person or persons belding such receipt.

Sac. 5. Any wavehousemen, whatfinger or other person who shall teledate any of the foresoins provisions of this set, shall be decreed a cheat, and subject to indictment, and upon conviction shall be fined in any sam one exceeding \$\phi\$+(000), and imprisoned in the Pentleminary not exceeding \$\phi\$+(000), and imprisoned in the Pentleminary not exceeding five years, and every person aggreeved by the violation of any of the provisions of this set may have and maintain an action on the case spatiant the person of persons violating any of the foregoing provisions to receive all demands, through the order persons and demands, which he or they may be we sustained by reason of all y reaches the reason is informed, by

fore any Centri of competent jurisdiction, whether such purso shall have been convicted as a chest under the set or not.

SEC. 5: This set shall take effect immediately.

COMMISSIONERS TO TAKE PRIVATE PROPERTY FOR FUE Mr. SLOAN introduced the following bill: Mr. SLOAN introduced the following finit:
Section i. That is all case in which the new authorizes of requires the appointment of Commissioners for the purpose of taking private proper Soft public purpose, or making awards of assuments for public or local improvement, not see than thirty days in the of the application for such appointment shall be given to all parties who may be in any way interested therein. In such manner as may be prescribed by the Court or other authority at therized to make such appointment.

Mr. STOW introduced the three following Canal AN ACT to amend an Act entitled "An Act for the prevention of

Dille?

Av Act to amend at Act entitled "An Act for the prevention of fixeds upon the Canal Revenues."

Size, I. The first section of the Act, Chap, Sit of the Laws of 1855, is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

Sizerios I. Whenever any articles or property shall be transported upon say of the canals of this State, and shall, which knowledge on the part of the exptain or owner of the box; be cleared as articles paying a lower rate of toil than should be charged thereon, or be partially or along their omitted from the clearance, and whenever any articles or property shall be ifsuaported upon any of the canals of this State without a regular clearance being obtained therefor, with a clearance for the box, and the toils thereon paid, the boat upon which such articles shall be remeported shall be forfeited to the people of this State, and at all be select and taken possession of by any Collector of Canal Toils or officer acting under his direction, in behalf of and as the property of the people of this State.

MAKING APPROPHIATIONS FOR THE MAINTENANCE OF THE CANALS.

Av Act making appropriations for the Canal Debt and the maintenance of the Canals for the field year commencing on the first day of October, 1828, and to supply a delicioncy in a former appropriation.

Section I. The following sums are keroby appropriated ont of

day of October, 1809, and to copply a state of any proprisited out of the factions I. The following sums are hereby approprised out of the revenues of the State canals for the fixed year commencing on the first day of October, 1839;

For the expense of the collection of tolls, superintendence and endingary repairs of the public works, sateries of the Canal Commissioners, State Ergineer and Surveyor, Auditor of the Canal Department, eleth his end indicated expenses of the Cana Department, eleth his end indicated expenses of the Cana Department and Canal Appraisers, the sum of \$100,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

To supply the deficiency of the appropriation made under chap, 180 of the Laws of 1850, for the expenses of collection, superintendence and ordinary repairs of the canals for the fixed.

ion.

To pay the General Fund, to defray the necessary expenses of the State, the sum of \$200,000. he State, the sum of \$200,000. To pay a draft of Charles H. Sherrill. Canal Commissioner of he Anolton of the Game Department, in favor of Oliver Teal, for \$17,402.21, dated Jupe 29, 1027, for damages extrained by \$17,402.21, dated Jupe 29, 1027, for damages extrained by since I can be a supplied to the state of surpline and sur

self and by the signer thereof, containing—

1. The name of each place on the canal where any portion of such property was shipped, and of the place from when it is included to be cleared.

2. A statement of the names, description and weight of all the articles of such property on which toll is charged by the tun, of the number of stricles on which toll is charged by the number, and of the feet of each article on which toll is charged by the foot.

3. A specification of the weight or quantity of each article, where a different rate of toll is charged on different articles, on which toll is accomputed.

4. No clearance of a boat and cargo shall be granted or issued by uny collector of canal tolls, except upon the production to him of a bill of lading containing the above particulars.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

Mr. PATTERSON has introduced a bill to determine the claims of James Hay to the real property and the

Mr. PATTERSON has introduced a bill to determine the claims of James Hay to the real property and the proceeds thereof of John G. Leake, deceased.

Section I. James Hay is briefly althorized, within one year from the passage of this act, to serve upon the Autoriey-General a complaint in which he shall be named as plaintiff and the people this State defendants, in which complaint it shall be alleged that the plaintiff is the heir of John G. Leake, deceased, and that is such telf he is entilled to the moceeds of the sales of the raise of the raise state, and also to the possession of any which remains unsold, which belonged to the said deceased at the time of his death.

Sec. 2. Within twenty days from the service of the said complaintiff, or his attorney, in which the several allegations contained in said compaints shall be desied.

Sec. 3. The issue thus joined shall be noticed for trial by the plaintiff, and placed upon the calendar of the Supreme Court 4 any circuit appointed to be held in the county where, by the plaintiff, the venue shall be laid, and shall be tried by a Jury.

Sec. 4. From the joining of the said issue down to and including the trial and judgment, the same rules of practice, of law and evidence shall be applicable to this case as are applicable to causes between individuals.

Sec. 5. provides that should Hay obtain a worder by which he is declared heir to the easter of the late J. G. Leake, then he let on the throposession after deducting the costs of sait, the same as it he had been a citizen of this State at the time of the death of Leake, but at the same time Hay is to be head for any legal claim by any other legal heir who may establish a claim.

Sec. 6 allows Hay to use as evidence the testimony taken under two certain commissions issued by the Governor and Chancellor of the State of New Jersey.

NORTH RIVER AND GROCERS BANKIS, AND THE NECELLOR Mr. BRANDERTH'S bill relative to these institu-

Mr. BRANDRETH'S bill relative to these institu-

Mr. BRANDRETH'S bill relative to these institutions provides,

First: That their failure to publish (while under injunction)
the statement called for by the law of 1858, shall not be deemed
a refusal or neglect under the second section of that act.

Second: On the return, by the resolver, of the surplus remaining in his bands after liquidating all claims to the Directors of
these banks, it makes it hawful for the Directors, within thirty
days after such return, or after having resumed the business of
banking, to reduce their capital to an amount which shall be then
e qual to the value of such property above their debts and liabilities,
and the par value of the shares to be reduced in like ratio, but in
no case shall their capital be less than \$190,000. They may,
however, subsequently increase their capital to the full amount
(and no more) mained in their original articles of association.

Third: When the Directors of these banks shall elect to so reduce their capital, they shall notly the Bank Superintendent, who
shall cause their books to be examined, and, if necessary, exsumine the officers and Directors under oath; and the Superintendent, from facts so obtained, shall determine the value of such
capital. I shall not be lawful, however, to reduce such capital to
an amount less than the value so fixed by the Bank Superintendent. To take effect immediately.

ASSEMBLY.

THE HUDSON RIVER STEAMBOATS.

Mr. WINNE presented a memorial from the Peoples' Line of Steamboate asking that they may continue at their present landing in the City of New-York York. Mr. WINNE called for its reading, which was com-

menced, when

Mr. SMITH objected to its further reading.

Mr. WINNE then moved that it be referred to the
Committee on Commerce and Navigation. Agreed to.

Several petitions were presented for a law closing the canals on the Sabbath.

THE INTERNATIONAL BRIDGE COMPANY.

Several petitions were presented for an amendment of the Charter of the International Bridge Company.

A NEW WARD FOR BROOKLYN.

Mr. DAYTON presented, a memorial from the Brooklyn Common Council to authorize the creation of a new Ward from a part of the Ninth, in that city.

REFORTS OF COMMITTEES.

By Mr. WAGER—Te establish a ferry across Cayunal Lake.

By Mr. DELANEY-To change the name of the

Swan street M. E. Church of Buffalo; also, to amend he charter of the Orphans Home of the Protestan Epicopal Church, New-York; also, to amend the charter of the Brooklyn Cuy Hospital; also, to in-crease the number of Trustees of the Greenpoint M. E. Church, Brooklyn; also, to change the name of the

Church, Brooklyn: also, to change the name of the Washington street Church, Rochester.

By Mr. McLEAN—To print 250 copies of the Secretary of State's report. Agreed to.

Also, against printing the Report of Insurance Comparies. Agreed to. Also, to print 4,000 copies of the Controller's Report. Agreed to. Also, to print 4,000 copies of the Canal Commissioners' Report. Agreed to. Also, to print 2,500 copies of the Report of the Bank Superintendent. Agreed to. Also, to print 2,500 copies of the Normal School Report. Agreed to.

Also, against printing a list of members and officers. Agreed to. Also, to print 1,000 copies of the document containing names of standing Committees. Agreed to.

By Mr. CHILDS—To amend act relative to a high-By Mr. CHILDS—To amend act relative to a high-may in Dutches County. Also, to authorize the town of Champlain to borrow money to rebuild bridges. By Mr. McNETT—Relative to the Buffalo and New-York and Eric Railroad, acquiring title to real estate. Al o, to fix the time for the reimburgement of the Long Island Railroad stock. By Mr. T. JONES—To amend the charter of the

By Mr. 1. JONES—To amend the charter of the Moutgemery Mutual Insurance Company. Also, to amend the Buffale Mutual Insurance Company.

By Mr. STRONG—To extend the time for collecting taxes in Clinton County. Also, to enable the Supervisers of Greenwich, Washington County, to borrow money. Also, same in regard to the town of Easton, Washington County. Washington County.

Mr. ENGS-In favor of inviting the clergymen of Albany, East and West Troy and Greenbush, to open

Mr. WOLFORD - Why is Colors custted ? That

elusions. He beleived the sossions should be opened by prayer. This duty has been nitherto done by the elegymen of Alhany. Most of them receive good salaries. They are first to be asked to take turns in praying and then to be asked to take turns in receiving pay for praying. If the system is to be kept up, the world be willing to invite the clergymen from all parts of the State. But he was opposed to the system. He was in favor of electing a Chaplain for the Honse-some good, worthy old man, whose pathway would be cheered by the salary which the Honse would pay him. He knew such a man, whose gray hairs are respected, and who is all that a Chaplain should be. He has been forty years a clergyman—he meant the Rev. Mr. Pitman, who is waiting in retiracy for his final rest. He is a good man, whom all could respect. He moved his appointment.

Mr. SEELEY favored the report as it stood. This new idea is a captious notion, and so is the idea of inviting clergymen from all parts of the State. He, however, knew a gentleman whom he should like to have made a Chaplain. He (Mr. S.) was not much of a praying man any way, but he would volunteer to make passable prayers himself for \$3 a day. He could, he was sure, do as weil as some of the shoemaker preaches in the country, whom he deemed to be generally very small potato persons. But, if this could not be done, he would be willing to support the pott.

Mr. ENGS opposed the proposition of electing a

could not be done, he would be writing to support the report.

Mr. ENGS opposed the proposition of electing a Chaplain. If any change is to be made, let it be the abbilition of the act which allows pay to the elergymen efficiating here. Congress had abolished the Chaplainey and invited the elergymen of Washington to efficiate. This was wise. He (Mr. E.) had some experience in that matter, and that experience had taught that no harm would result from what the re-

t proposes.

4r. HOWELL regretted that the old quarrel be-

Mr. HOWELL regretted that the old quarrel between Albany and Troy should stand in the way of the daily prayers before the House. If the elegy were anxious to pray for the House, they would doubtless do it gratuitously. He moved so to amend the report.

Mr. HUTCHINSON deprecated any jungle on this subject. In doing so, the Legislature demeaned itself. He desired to invite some elergyman to officiate. He believed it to be the duty of all men to recognize the superintending Providence of God. He would be sorry, hereafter, to have it said that he belonged to a House which refused this recognition. But he was decidedly opposed to appointing a stated Chaplain. It had epposed to appointing a stated Chaplain. It had worked disgracefully in Washington, and he would not invite similar competition here. Let the matter

worked disgracefully in Washington, and he would not invite similar competition here. Let the matter rest where it is. There is no law providing pay for these prayer services. It is optional with the House to compensate the clergymen or not. Let the matter, then, be left where it is, or, as he would prefer, simply extend the invitation to the clergymen of Albany.

Mr. LAW had not been asked to do what he proposed. No clergyman had approached any member on this subject. He would be assamed to present the name of any clergyman who should ask him to do so. The people never object to the annual appropriation to clergymen who officiate in the Legislature. No member will ever be rebuked for voting for such an appropriation. If clergymen officiate here they will be paid, although the pay is not what induces them to come here. But the fact that they are paid, makes it embarrassing for many of them. They would, he was sure, prefer to have a Chaplain chosen. But if any gentleman would state that he was opposed to the idea unless he could have a clergyman of his own denomination, he would withdraw his proposition.

Mr. M. MILLER was in favor of the report just as it stood. Whatever future Legislatures may do, he trusted this House would not, at this late day, go into the election of a chaplain.

Mr. COLLINS would favor the report, if amended, so that the clergyman should receive no pay.

Mr. All Ms. The reserve would include about one

Mr. COLLINS would favor the report, if amended, so that the elergyman should receive no pay.

Mr. ADAMS—The report would include about one hundred elergymen. This would give each \$3. Rather than take this pittance, they would doubtless prefer to efficiate grantitonily. But he would prefera Chaplain. If he couldn't get that, he would confins the invitation to Albany, and the compensation to those who officiate. Now, as he understood, the compensation is divided ameng all, whether they officiate or not.

Mr. DELANEY advocated the proposition against paying elergymen.

Mr. BALDWIN was in favor of the report of the Mr. COPPERNOLL was in favor of compensating

Mr. COPPERNOLL was in layer of compensating the clergymen who officiated.

The no-compensation amendment was lost, only eleven rising in its favor.

Mr. ENTY noved to add to Mr. Law's amendment—that if Mr. Pitman could not officiate, then that the Rev. Dr. Pohlman should officiate in his stead.

Mr. ENGS, as the friend of Dr. Pohlman, asked that the recognition conference his name might be that the proposition embracing his name might be withdrawn. Its presentation would be offensive to

Mr. DELANEY-If a Chaplain is to be selected,

Mr. DELANEY—If a Chaplain is to be selected, let it be done by a Committee.

Mr. ESTY withdrew his amendment.

Mr. PARSONS moved to amend the amendment so as to limit the invitation to the clergy of Albany and Greenbush. Lost, 36 to 40.

The question recurred on the proposition declaring Rev. Mr. Pitman Chaplain, and it was lost, 30 to 46.

Mr. CHURCH moved to strike out from the report.

East and West Troy and Greenbush. This would confine the invitation to Albany.

Mr. ENGS—The judgment of a majority of the Committee was decidedly in favor of this proposed amendment, but they reported as they had because some members desired them to do so.

Mr. COPPERNOLL hoped that whatever was done, the practice of having the session opened by prayer might not be dispensed with. He was in favor of the pending amendment, as being more nearly right than any yet proposed.

and West Troy and Greenbush.

Mr. LANING reported the bill relative to the village of Wellsville.
Mr. DELANEY, relative to the 2d Associate Congre-

gation of Hebron.

Mr. WAGER, to smend the act relative to compa-

Mr. WAGER, to amend the act relative to companies navigating Lakes and Rivers.

Mr. F. PALMER, to amend the charter of the village of Lockport; also, to amend the charter of the village of Mohawk.

The Senate, having sent down, at the request of the House, the bill relative to the payment of officers of the House employed previous to the organization,

Mr. W. BALLIWIN asked unanimous consent to move to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed several days since.

Consent was given, the motion made, the vote reconsidered, and the bill referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Consent of the considered, and the bill referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. STAPLES moved that the Committee be instructed to report compensation to no more clerks the present than were employed last year.

Ruled out as irrelevant.

By Mr. LANING-To repeal the law creating a Contracting Board.

By Mr. W. F. JONES-To provide a State Commis-

sion on Equalization.

By Mr. MOORE—To regulate the fare on Second avenue Railroad.

By Mr. ARMSTRONG—To amend the Act defining

Jurors' duties, &c.
By Mr. GRAIN—For the relief of C. Kintler.
By Mr. DELANEY—To prohibit the reception of
presents by officers of the Police Department of New-

Mr. ADAMS-To amend the law relative to pro-By Mr. ADAMS—To amend the law relative to proceedings against Corporations in equity.

By Mr. MILLS—Relative to a school district; relative to the loan to the Long Island Railroad Company.

By Mr. DYCKMAN—To amend the New City Hall act; to amend the New-York City assessment act.

By Mr. PARSONS—To amend the charter of the City of Rochester.

By Mr. SMITH—To amend the duties of the Fire Commissioner of New-York.

Commissioner of New York.

By Mr. LAW-To legalize the acts of Stephen

By Mr. LAW—To legalize the acts of Scepter Forman, a Justice.

By Mr. W. F. JONES—To suspend the 38th rule, so as to put forward the Welleville bill.

THERE READING OF BILLS.

To change the name of Richard Monroe and Emma Ekrabeth Kenmore to R. M. Fiske and E. E. Fiske.

Passed.
To provide for the payment of certain expenses of Government. [Appropriates \$8,000 to be passiout for postage.] Passed.
Adjourned to 11 o'clock on Monday morning.

ROBBERIES .- The stable of Mr. Leper in Bedford ROBERRIES.—The stable of Mr. Loper in Bedford avenue, near the Long Island Railroad depot, was robbed a few nights since of a borse and wagon, and his storehouse relieved of 50 bushels of wheat and \$20 in change. The horse was found in the vicinity near day. The house on Flushing avenue, near Classon, was robbed on Saturday afternoon of a desk containing deeds of property and other valuable nancer.

The house of Mrs. Winters, No. 474 Atlantic etreet, The house of Mrs. Winters, No. 474 Atlantic street, was robbed of female wearing apparel and other articles valued at about \$70. The house of Mr. Deson, No. 100 Cranberry street, was robbed of clothing, &c., on Friday afternoon. Officer Van Wagner of the Departy Superintendent's office, arrested a man named Frank Anorews, on suspicion. A pistol in his possession was identified as one of the articles stolen. The accused was brought before Justice Cornwell, on Saturday, and committed for a hearing.

Joseph Sinclair, alias Black Joe, a noted pick pocket, Mr. WOLFORD—Why is Colored control? That illage was embraced in my amen irocat.

Mr. LAW differed from the Committee in their control answer a charge of grand largeny. PUBLIC MEETINGS.

COURT-ROOM ACCOMMODATIONS. COURT-ROOM ACCOMMODATIONS.

Pursuant to retice, a meeting of immbers of the bar was held on Saturday iset, in the Superior Court-Reom, for the purpose of taking into consideration, the present miserable accommodations afforded, particularly for the use of the Superior Court, and derise some plan for effecting an immediate improvement. The attendance was very large, and the proceedings were very spirited. DANIEL D. Lord, was called to the chair, and HENRY NICHOL, appointed Secretary.

Mr. John G. Sherwoon first addressed the meeting, and concluded by offering the following resolutions:

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this meeting that the rooms

Resolved. That it is the opinion of this meeting that the

said Board so to do, the Court be requested to order the Sheritto provide each rooms that said Canmittee be farther an powered to take such action as may seem expedient, to obtain immediate relief in the premises.

Mr. JOSEFR BLUNT compared the room to the Black Hole of Calcutta, and asserted that several Judges and members of the Bar had met with premature deaths by inhaling foul atmosphere in that room, there being no adequate means of ventilation.

Mr. Evarts offered the following resolutions, stating that he had drafted them not knowing that Mr. Sherwood had prepared other resolutions:

Resolved, That under the existing law of the State, the Board of Supervisors of the City and County of New-York have full power to provide for the Superior Court—as well as for the Court appointed by law to be held within the county—rooms and all appropriate accomingations—suitable and sufficient for the transaction of their bosiness, and such provision for this Court imposed upon the Board of Supervisors again important doty. Resolved, That if the full and prompt performance of this duty be neglected by the Board of Supervisors after due representation and application to them in the premises, he law of the State has vested in the Superior Court full power to obtain rooms and accommodations suitable and sufficient for the transaction of the business through the action of the Sheriff of the County, and that it will be the importative duty of the Court to executes this power. If the Board of Supervisors safin to the county, and that it will be the importative duty of the Court to execute this power.

if the Board of Supervisors shall not take the proper action in the premises.

Resulted, That the Judges of this Court, the members of the profession employed in it, the suitors, witnesses and jutors at tending upon its essions, are not justified in longer orbiniting to the discomforts and dangers to health of the present court-rooms, which were taken as a merely temporary provision for the senses only arising by the destruction of the new City Hall by are.

Resulted, That a Committee of members of the bar be appointed to make application to the Board of Supervisors for their proper action in the premises, and to confer with the Court, as may be necessary.

Messrs. HALL, MOTT, EDMONDS, GIRARD, BRADY, CUTING, KETCHUM and LORD, offered remarks on the subject, differing, however, as to the best mode of a complishing the desired object.

Ex-Judge EDMUNDS offered the following resolution:

Resolved. That the subject of suitable accommodation for all

Received. That the subject of suitable accommodation for all he courts held in this city, and for their officers, be referred to a committee of five persons, to devise and report the proper meas-tres to remedy the cycle under which these Courts and officers are On motion, the latter was affixed to the others, and

On motion, the latter was affixed to the others, and the Chair appointed Mesers. Wm. Evarts, H. Nichol, W. C. Noyes, Wm. A. Butler and Hiram Ketcham a Committee to carry out the objects of the resolutions offered by Mr. Sherwood and Mr. Evarts, and ex-Judge Edmonds, J. T. Brady, Joseph B. Blunt, Jas. W. Gerard and A. Oakey Hall a Committee on the latter resolution.

The meeting then adjourned.

THE PROPOSED RECEPTION OF REAR-AD-MIRAL MAHOMED PASHA.

The Joint Committee of the Common Conneil on the proposed reception of this officer met again on

the proposed reception of this officer met again on Saturday at mon.

The Sub-Committee reported that they had been to see the Turkish Cousul, and had ascertained that the Rear Admiral might be expected here daily, in one of the European steamers. The Consul was under the impression that the Common Council would give the Admiral a reception. He had received a letter from the President of the United States, tendering that officer an invitation to Washington. Mahomed Pasha had met with public receptions on his visit to France and England, and such courtesy was due him here. Ald. Books said that it was evident, from the letter of the Consul and the Mayor's Message, that some action should be taken. The Rear Admiral was not on an official visit to the Government, but to our ports—sent by his Government to contract for the building of a steam frigate for the Turkish Navy. He should, therefore, be taken proper notice of by the city authorities.

Ald. Tucker remarked that the Admiral was not on Ald. Tucken remarked that the Admiral was not on a visit to this city alone, but to other cities wherever shipbuilding was carried on; and he might choose to make his contract in Boston. But, in any way, the Alderman did not see the necessity of a public reception such as had been proposed. It would be a baprecedent. The French and English officers visitin our ports had never been so received. To them a ther courtesies had been extended than a trip to the institutions and the flowerner's room, wherein to recher courtesies had been extended than a trip to tainstitutions, and the Governor's room, wherein to receive their friends. If this movement was to invite
shipbuilding patronage to New-York, he hoped n
such mercenary motives would be entertained. I
would be time cnough when the Grand Saltan paid u
a visit to show such distinguished honor to Turkey
Ald. Tucker was, however, in favor of receiving the
Turkish Admiral, extending him the freedom of the
city, escorting him to the institutions, and having a
dinner on the occasion, but opposed to hiring rooms at
a hotel.

of the pending amendment, as being more nearly right than any yet proposed.

Mr. PARSONS moved the previous question. [Ordered—44 to 37.]

This brought the House directly to the original report, which was adopted. [It embraces Albany, East suth, and other distinguished persons, for information. suth, and other distinguished persons, for information.

Councilman Arcularius hoped that the necessary courtesy would be shown the distinguished visitor, and in a manner which the Common Council and the city would not be ashamed of hereafter. The proposition to give a reception originated with the best motives.

Councilman Gener spokelin favor of an appropriation of \$2,500. Add. The very though \$1,000 and interest.

Councilman Gener spokelin favor of an appropria-tion of \$2,500. Ald. Tucker though \$1,000 subicient. After discussion, the sum of \$2,000 was adopted. The question then came up as to whether the recep-tion would include rooms at a hotel. Ald. Tucker said it was evident that such a mea-sure was unnecessary, and the Mayor had objected to more than what he proposed—a visit to the institu-tions and dinner. The expenses thus incurred, if on a reasonable scale, he had no doubt would meet the

reasonable scale, he had no doubt would meet the views of the Mayor.

A Committee of five was appointed to inquire the A Committee of five was appointed to inquire probable cost of rooms and the other entertainments.

Ald. TCKER reminded the Committee that the charter prohibited the expenditure of any moneys by a Committee without first having an appropriation, and it would take two weeks to get the matter through the Common Council.

Ald. Bootr said he would report by direction of

Ald. Bool E said he would report by direction of this Committee, to the Board on Monday evening, and ask for the appropriation of \$2,000. He was sorry to see so much opposition to the measure. It was evident from the remarks and insignations of the Mayor yesterday that he expected a Committee to receive the Admiral without expense to the city. He was astonished that the Mayor had not more lib-

Councilmen ARCULARIUS remarked that if Mayor

Councilman Arcularius remarked that if Mayor Tiemann was going to play dog as Chief Magistrate in this town he might try it on; but he could not play dog with the Board of Councilmen.

Ald. Boole thought the members of this Committee had as good sense as the Mayor. The idea of a reception without expense, as the Mayor seemed to suggest, would be ridiculous.

Councilman Arcularius was indignant at the Mayor's views. If Mr. Tiemann or Mr. Wood, or any other Mayor, didnot see the necessity of recognizing such men as Mahomed Pasha, about to visit as, they were not fit to represent the great City of New York.

After other discussion, the Committee instructed Ald. Boole to present a resolution regarding the mode of reception and the appropriation on Monday night.

The Committee then adjourned, subject to the call of the Chair.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.

The regular monthly meeting of the Board of Managers of this Society was held at the Bible House, Nos. 116 and 117 Nassau street, on Thursday afternoon, Feb. 4, at 4 o clock p. m. The Rev. B. T. Welch, D. D., President of the Society, in the chair.

After the usual preliminary services—such as reading select portions of Scripture, and prayer, statement of the treasury and liabilities of the Society—a large amount of correspondence, received during the preceding month, was laid before the Board. Among this correspondence we observed letters from Thomas G. Dixson, of Athens, Greece, in regard to the labors of the Society's colporteur in that country, from the Rev. Dr. Oneken, of Hamburg, Germany, with a full and interesting statement of the labors of the Society's twelve colporteurs during the third quarter of the year ending with Oct. 1. These twelve colporteurs in Germany report 39 converted, baptized and received into the Church of Jesus Christ. Mr. Oneken says he has just returned from Pomerania, where he had the happiness of forming a new church of nearly 50 members.

An unusually large number of applications for Scrip-AMERICAN AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY. nearly 50 members.

An unusually large number of applications for Scriptures were made at this meeting, and nearly all were

The Society's colporteurs for January, including these in Germany, for the three months preceding the lat of October, report the following statistics, viz: Family visits, 4,807, families found destinate of the

Scriptures, 151; induced to attend church, 437; prayer meetings and Sunday Schools attended, 835; visits to seamen's boarding-houses and vecesis, 450; converted, baptized and added to the church, 95.

After arranging some business relating to the real estate of the Society, the meeting adjourned.

THE FRAUDS IN THE CONTROLLER S

OFFICE. The Committee of the Board of Councilmen, of which Mr. Genet is chairman, resumed their investiention of the frauds in the Controller's office on Sat-

Mr. FLAGG again appeared before the Committee,

Mr. Flasse again appeared before the Committee, and deposed substantially as follows:

With a view of seeing whether the fraud of \$10,000 had been repeated, I have had Mr. Cady and assistants look over the abstract ledger, and con pure that with the records of the assessors; the clerks and that with the single exception, as stated last week, there has been no other alteration in the abstract of contracts, and therefore no fraud in that direction. Our next step was to ascertain from the books whether the payments on the contracts agreed. We examined 400 items; I found them comparatively requiar, but not sufficiently so. There was nothing wrong discovered in the confirmed assessments; but in other cases there looks as if there were frauds. After examining all the papers, we endeavored to find whether the forms and checks issued correspond with those posted on the ledger; but as Mr. Smith left the office before the books were closed we had considerable difficulty. There is another class of accounts where the contracts are not finished, but are running on for three, four and five years, on which we advance in monthly payments 70 per cent of the work purporting to be done; by the ordinance of 1854 the Controller is to pay the advance of 70 per cent only on order from the head of the Street Department; but they keep no proper books there to enable us to keep our interest account. In fact, we might make double payments. Having indied to get them to keep the proper books, I directed the Auditor (as I stated the last day) to open accounts with every contract on which the 70 per cent was payable. Not finding it done after a delay of six maths, I directed Mr. Smith to do it. Before my time, those advances were paid on requisition from the extractors could draw 70 per cent navance. It was for the purpose of discovered in the certificates of surveyors as to the amount of work done, upon which the centractors could draw 70 per cent navance.

done, upon when the cantactories of discovering whether the surveyors had certified truly as to the amount of work done on contracts that he had employed Mr. Ewen and others to resurvey the work. The result of the investigation is contained in the annexed memorands, furnished to the Committee by Mr.

Fingg: Regulating Fifty-secenth street, from Third to Fifth A contract was made by James Farey, then Street Commissioner, with John Quinn, July 29, 1854, for regulating Fifty-seventh street, from Third to Fifth

Three payments were made on this contract to John Quinn and the Bowery Bank, amounting to \$17,-738 22, after which the job was assumed by Charles Devlin as agent of the Bowery Bank, and payments were subsequently made to the bank as follows: Nov. 10, 1856, on the requisition of Joseph S. Tydor. ... \$1,829 \$2 March 13, 1857, on the requisition of Charles Torner,

Nov. 10, 1859, on the requisition of Charles Forner, 3,911–25. March 18, 1857, on the requisition was made by Charles On June 20, 1857, a requisition was made by Charles Turner, Deputy Street Commissioner, accompanied by a certificate of the surveyor, Peter H. Dreyer, and four days after the appointment of Charles Devlin as Street Commissioner, and is the first requisition for wall, which was not named in the contract originally furnished the Finance Department. The total amount of work included in this requisition was \$1,085, including the wall; 70 per cent of this sum would be \$6,779–50. For the payment of this requisition and a requisition for work on Fifty-second street bonds were issued for \$15,500 and a warrant for \$168–14 to the Howert Bank—\$15,608–14 being the amount paid on 3,911 23 Bowery Bank—\$15,008 14 being the amount paid on the two jobs.

On the 19th of August, 1857, a regulation was made

by Charles Turner, Deputy Street Commissioner, accompanied by a certificate of Peter H. Dreyer, Surveyor, both of which contain wall, and upon the presentation of this, Daniel Ewen was requested to examine

ties of work done, excluding the wall, and compare them with the quantities as certified by Mr. Droyer, the result is as follows:

authority.
Mr. Cross-Let us understand. You thought you were paying only 70 per cent, whereas you were pay-ing 100? A. That's it. Q. And the city has not lost anything. A. Not so far.

Only on the interest? A. Yos. Was this wall paid for 1 A. \$2,000 were paid on Bonds for \$11,000 were issued, for which we find on application.

Q. Can't you account for them! A. Not unless they

are located here.

Q. On whom does the fault lie for issuing these bonds? Well, Mr. Smith ought to have given an ac-

bonds? Well, Mr. Smith ought to have given an account of them.

Q. Were they entitled to these bonds on this job?

A. They'claim they were.

Q. Without the wall, were they? A. No.

Regulating Fifty-second street from the Fourth avenue
to the East River.

On the 29th of October, 1856, a contract was made
by Joseph S. Taylor, then Street Commissioner, for
regulating Fifty-second street from Fourth avenue to
East River, with Charles Devlin, and payments have
been made as follows:
Oct. 30, 1856, on the requisition of Jos. S. Taylor.

1,554 60

Feb., 1857, on the requisition of Carles Turner,
Deputy-Street Commissioner.

This is the first requisition for wall, and bears date
June 19, 1857, three days after C. Devlin was apprinted
Street Commissioner, at the same time that walls
troduced into a requisition for payment on Fifty-seventh
street. The wall is included in the certificate of F. P.
Vidal, Surveyor, as well as in the requisition of Mr.
Turner.

Sept. 11, 1857, on the requisition of C. Turner, Deputy
6,745 00

orner.

11, 1867, on the requisition of C. Turner, Deputy Sept. 11, 1827, on the requisition of C. Turner, Deputy Street Commissioner.

A requisition of C. Turner, accompanied by the Surveyor's certificate, Mr. Vidal, bearing date kept. 17, was presented, amounting to \$9,846, upon which no payment appears to have been made by the books in the Finance Department.

A certificate of Mr. Vidal, the Surveyor, dated Nov. 22, 1827, has been presented, upon which no payment appears to have been made, amounting to... If the month of October Daniel Ewen was requested by me to examine and report all the work done under this contract it appears by his report that Mr. Devlin, the centractor, would be entitled to the payment of.

Whereas he has been paid upon the requisitions of Jos. 8, Taylor, Street Commissioner, and his Deputy, Charles Tetner, accompanied by the Surveyor's centificates.

It is worthy of particular notice in this case that on the Surveyer's certificates and the requisitious of the Street Department the payments of 70 per cent already made exceed the whole amount of work done or estimated by Mr. Ewen. It this is a just comparison, the imposition in this case is on the part of the Surveyor in charge of the work in over-estimating the quantities so as to enable the contractor to obtain payment for more than the whole amount of work done, while the Firance Department had reason to suppose that the payments amounted only to 70 per cent on the work done at the time.

The report of Mr. Ewen states that wall was included in the contract; he must have referred to the contract in the Street Department, as the copy in the Finance Department did not embrace any wall.

Regulating Fifty fifth street, John Third to Fifth areance and Seventh to Eighth account.

On the 5th May, 1856, Joseph S. Taylor made a contract for regulating and grading Fifty-fifth street from Third to Fifth avenue and Seventh to Eighth avenue, with Oscar Taylor. On this contract six payments have been made, as follows:

avenue, with Oscar Inylor. On this series of the series of

Total amount of payments..... #15,450 74 eept

If the last requisition had been paid, the total payments would have been \$17,445.74.

On the [2d of May, the Controller requested John J. Serrell to measure all the work done under the contract with Oscar Taylor on Phly-fifth street, and subsequently Daniel Ewen was associated with hom to associate the work.

examine the work. examine the work.

Their estimate of the amount of work to May 8, 1857, is as follows:

11.255 cable yards earth filling 5 cents

1.755 cable yards rock blasted &c., 50 cents

1.755 cell for curvent, \$20.

If we take the whole amount of work certified to by fr. Vidal as having been done April 28, 1857, it is a Excess of Vidal's certificate.

Rock excavated, as certified by Vidal.

Rock excavated, as measured by Serrel and Ewen.

This case was reported by the Controller to the Board of Councilmen on the 29th of June, 1857, accompanied by the report of Mesers. Servell and Ewen, which will be found in the processings of that Board of that the

Excess of Vidad's certificate...... 3,974

of that date.
Since the publication of the report the contractor

Since the publication of the report the contractor has done no work on this job.

Fingging, Curbing and Guttering Fourth Avenue from Seventy-minh to Ninety-second street.

On the 15th April, 1857, a contract was made with Charles Devlin to flag, curb and gutter Fourth avenue from Seventy-minth to Ninety-second street.

The prices to be paid under that contract are as foi-

lows:
For bridge stones, per square Soct.
For dasging, per square loot.
For esting curb and square loot.
For esting curb and square, per running foot.
On the 19th of August, 1857, a statement was made by Charles Turner, Deputy Street Commissioner, accompanied by a certificate of Edwin Smith, Barveyor:
For work done, amounting to.

14,519 9:
Less 30 per cent.

by Devlir.

Q. Are you satisfied that there is sufficient due to make up this sum of \$12,800 ! A. There might be if all was settled up.

Q. Mr. Flagg, was this \$12,000 due to Mr. Devlin when he assigned these contracts to Futpatrick I. A. I should think Devlin was entitled to that amount; we are examining these cases, and will continue our investigation and give you the result.

Mr. Cross—Do you know anything of Mr. Smith's private labits?

Private habits?
CHARMAN-I think it is hardly proper to inquire into that here, as Mr. Smith is b-fore a criminal court; I would say that I expect Mr. Smith to give testimeny here, but he was desirous drat to purse hi meelf of the charges made sgainst him before a criminal tribunal; he is to be examined on Thesday next, he wishes to be heard there first, and I conceive it to be right that

The Committee then adjourned to meet on Saturday next at 2 o'clock p. m.

BROOKLYN ITEMS.

THE ROBBERY OF BARKER'S PORK PACKING Es-TABLISHMENT.—This establishment, which is situated at Red Hook Point, has been robbed during the Winter of several thousand dollars' worth of pork and lard by an organized gang comprising some two dozen persons, among them one of the foremen in the establishment. The latter had been in the habit of selling pork and lard to persons connected with lighters and canal boats and others, appropriating the proceeds to his own use. It was discovered by the proprietor that goods were missing from the place, and finally the foreman was detected in the act of disposing of two goods were missing from the place, and finally the foreman was detected to the act of disposing of two barrels of pork. He was arrested and information given to Officer Ferry of the Third Precinct Police, who accertained the place of deposit of a considerable quantity of the stolen arricles. Search was made by Capt. Shaurman and a posse of police, who found some of the goods stored in houses on the Point, and in sloops and canal boars. On Saturday evening fifteen barrels were found at the corner of Colambia and Irwin streets. Some of the parties arrested were brought before Juatice B atchly, and eight waivederamination and gave bail to await the attion of the Grand Jury. The remainder will be examined to-day. The names of those arrested are as follows: John Matth, Patrick Eagan, Stephen Wilks, Jacob Germon, Peter Miller, Frederick Millhanser, Damiel Lewis, John Bates, James Gilles, James Lewis, Roger Costello, George Lowry, Fernando Levisa, James McGee.

Felonious Assault.—A man named Michael Mc-Cluskey was attacked on the corner of Columbia and Doughly streets on Saturday night and badly beaten about the head. Several of his teeth, were knocked about the head. Several of his teeth were knocked out. The injuries were inflicted by means of brase knuckles. Police Surgeon Ball and Dr. George Coch-ran attended to the injured man. The assailant made his escape.

THE SMALL POX .- Coroner Snell was called to hold THE SMALL Fox.—Coroner Snell was called to hold an inquest, on Saturday, upon the body of a famale lying dead in a house in a small street running from Flatbush avenue to Atlantic avenue. The family con-sisted of four persons, and all were lying sick and help-less of the small pox. Orders were given to remove them to the Hospital at Flatbush.

SURRENDERED.—L. F. Dean, master of the bark Emma A. Frost, who, in connection with the steward, Elisha French, stands indicted on the charge of ammitting a heinous offense upon the person of the cabin boy employed on board the vessel, surrendered himself to the District Attorney last week, and was committed to jail to await trial. He says the charge is trumped up in order to extort money. French was arraigned last week, and the trial was set down for Wedneseay next in the Court of Sessions.

DESCRITION. - Officer McLaughlin of the Fourth Precinct Police found a child two years of age in a lot, on Friday night, nearly dead with the cold. It had probably been descrited by its parents. It was given in charge of the superintendents of the Poer.

ARRESTS.—The police of the First Precinct made a total of 565 arrests during the quarter ending Feb. 1. Of these 478 were males and 87 females.

ALARM OF FIRE. - The firemen of the Eastern Die

ALARM OF FIRE.—The firemen of the Eastern District were called out by a false alarm of fire yesterday afternoon, for the Sixth District. It was caused in consequence of a lady, residing in Lee avenue, having pursued and arrested a boy in the street who had been detected in robbing her house.

Relief Association.—For the month ending Jac. 30, the Rehef Association of the Eastern District aided 590 families, comprising 2,500 individuals. The amount of money expended was \$850; total amount of money expended, \$2,502 54.

New applications of persons in extreme want are being made every day, but the treasury is nearly empty, and unless citizens contribute more feely there will be a vast amount of suffering before Spring opens.

Forexer.—George Cair was arrested on Saturday, charged with forging the name of George Robinson of the City of Hudson, N. Y., to a vote of \$330, which note he had discounted by Thos. Tampest, broker, No. 54 Wall street. The note was presented to Mr. Robinson for payment, when he at once procunced it a forgery. Justice Connelly committed Carroto present